Colorado Springs Gazette

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

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COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE,
AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.
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ALL LEGAL NOTICES MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CASH WHEN SENT IN.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

CITY GOVERNMENT OF COLORADO.

Mayor—E. M. Stanton.
Aldermen—J. W. Jenkins, James Gorman, Moses Haller, Chief of Police—James B. Bullard.
Clerk—F. C. Wells. Assessor—A. S. Peabody.
Treasurer—Andrew Pettingill. Marshal—M. A. Gallagher.
Attorney—L. S. Moss. Collector—H. E. Strong.
Surveyor—Geo. E. Spencer.

EL PASO COUNTY.

County Commissioners—D. C. Woodbury, Martin Beckwith, David Moore.
County Clerk—Lewis Howbert.
Probate Judge—J. Lowber.
Sheriff—Reed Dorsey.
Treasurer—E. P. Jones.
Assessor—A. W. Mc.
School Superintendent—H. C. Merington.
Coroner—H. E. Gee.
Surveyor—W. H. Sherman.

TOWN OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

Trustees—C. L. Hawkins, G. H. Dyer, H. Mc. Bennett, E. H. Bemis, Geo. E. Spencer, M. A. Gallagher, J. W. Jenkins, C. H. Bemis.
Clerk—C. H. Bemis.
Police Commissioners—J. W. Jenkins, M. A. Gallagher, C. H. Bemis.
Police Officers—Chief of Police, James B. Bullard; Assistant, Wm. Mc.
Health Officers—Dr. Wm. Bell, Dr. Geo. E. Spencer, Dr. Wm. Mc.
Justices of the Peace—A. S. Peabody, Wm. Mc.
Constables—H. E. Strong, Wm. Mc.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. [illegible], Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7½ P. M.
REV. E. P. TOWNE, Pastor.

COLLEGE CHURCH SERVICE every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. [illegible], of the Presbyterian Church of [illegible].

M. E. CHURCH—Class meeting at 9 A. M. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Class Meeting at 12 M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7½ P. M. Love Feast Meeting every Thursday at 9 A. M. Leaders' Meeting, Monday evening at 7½ P. M. Official Meeting Monday after first Sabbath in each month at 2 P. M.
REV. C. MILLINGTON, Pastor.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Services every Sunday, at 11 A. M.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.
J. H. HENDERSON, Pastor.

UNITY CHURCH—Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.
Mr. E. I. WILKES, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH—Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7½ P. M.
Rev. W. F. CAPLES, Pastor.

Regular Communications of EL PASO LODGE, F. & A. M., on the first and third Saturday Evening of each Month.
J. R. FENLY, Secretary.

MANITOU LODGE, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday Evening. Visiting Brothers cordially invited.
A. G. C. EVANS, R. G. WELLS JENKINS, Secretary.

RAILROAD.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.

A. RIOLEY, Superintendent. J. BROOKS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
DENVER. COLORADO.

Passenger Train leaves Denver at 7:00 A. M.
Way Freight leaves Denver at 7:00 A. M.
GOING SOUTH.
Passenger Train leaves Colorado Springs at 4:30 P. M.
Way Freight leaves Colorado Springs at 4:30 P. M.

Through Tickets to all Eastern Cities.
M. ELLISON, Agent.

MUSICIANS.

THOS. L. DEACON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
Has opened his stand in
MR. R. G. GOLL'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
Two doors south of People's Bank.
Attention Given to Repairing and Cleaning
Gunsmith and Machinist.

WM. H. CONVERSE,
Gunsmith, Machinist, Locksmith,
Model Maker and General Mechanic
Agency for Geers Door Springs, Adams' Windmills, Scom ass' Sash Supporters—best in use.
HUERFANO STREET, COLORADO SPRINGS.

ALEX. KERR,
Wagon Maker,
Rock Building, Cascade Avenue,
Carriage and Wagon making and repairing performed in first-class order.

MONEY, MONEY
ADVANCED.
GREATER ADVANCES MADE ON JEWELRY, Watches, Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, or any personal property than any other house in the Territory, and smaller interest charged. A good privacy in all transactions. Any kind of Goods or effects bought for Cash. Call and see C. STOCKBRIDGE, at his office, above Savage & Florence's Boot and Shoe Store. 14

L. H. MAFFIT,
HAVING PURCHASED THE PHOTOGRAPHIC Business, lately carried on by Mr. C. Catton, on Huerfano Street, is prepared to execute all kinds of
Photographic Work,
In the Highest Style of the Art. Stereoscopic Views of all the Scenery in the neighborhood.

PROFESSIONAL.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. F. A. BREWER, D. D. S.,
DENTIST,
Will open an office in a few days, in Colorado Springs, for the practice of his profession.

C. E. SLUTTER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
COLORADO SPRINGS,
OFFICE AT THE DRUG STORE.
Hours, 9 to 11 A. M.

[illegible],
Homœopathic Physician,
COLORADO SPRINGS.
OFFICE HOURS—from 9 to 11 A. M. to 12:45 P. M. and from 2 to 3:45 P. M.
Office in Wheeler's Building, OPPOSITE P. O.

C. R. BISSELL, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Graduate Bellevue Hospital Medical College.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.
Rooms at the Manitou Hot Springs House.
Residence on Nevada Avenue.

DAVIDSON & HARRISON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
PIKE'S PEAK.
Over Drug Store. COLORADO SPRINGS.
J. W. DAVIDSON, Denver, Colorado. WILLIAM HARRISON, Colorado Springs.

DAVIS & BOSWICK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office on Cascade Ave., Nye Block,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

E. M. SUTHERLAND,
DENTIST,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.
Over Post Office, West Side.

W. B. SHERMAN,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor,
County Surveyor of El Paso County.
Office at Mott Bennett's.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

DRUGGISTS.

BURNHAM & SLUTTER,
PROPRIETORS OF THE
City Drug Store,
HUERFANO AND TEJON STS.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.
Wholesale and Retail Departments.
DEALERS in Pure and Select Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Toilet Articles, Perfumeries, Fine Liquors for Medicinal and Sacramental purposes only. The Finest brands of Cigars constantly on hand. A Choice Kind of Fine Cut.

T. B. Reynolds,
DRUGGIST,
Huerfano Street,
COLORADO SPRINGS.

TAILORS.

GEO. HAMILTON,
Merchant Tailor,
COLORADO SPRINGS. COLORADO

GO TO
F. E. HUGGINS'
FOR THE
Finest Line
Of Boots and Shoes in Colorado Springs,
Where can be found a First-Class Stock of
Watches, Clocks & Jewelry
OF THE LATEST STYLES.
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
Also, facilities
For Gold and Silver Electro-Plating.
Particular attention given to Repairing of Watches and Jewelry.
Engraving neatly executed.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT STORE,
A. Parisottie, Prop.,
Just opened in building recently occupied by Wm. Given, as Real Estate office, on Tejon Street, where all kinds of
Domestic Fruits, Vegetables, Eggs, Chickens, &c., will be kept in stock.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

COLORADO SPRINGS HOTEL.
H. K. KIRBY, Proprietress.
First-class in every respect. Largest hotel in Colorado Springs. Table supplied with the best the Markets afford.

Mountain Home,
D. SHIELDS, Proprietor,
Colorado Springs, Colorado.
First-class in every respect. Table always furnished with the delicacies of the season.

[illegible] SPRINGS HOUSE,
MANITOU, COLORADO,
Situated close to the renowned Iron Springs near the base of Pike's Peak. Newly furnished and the table supplied with the best that can be procured in the market. Terms $2.00 per day; board per week, reasonable.
COLBURN, SONS, Proprietors.
I. G. HORN, M. D. E. S. GLOVER.

CASCADE HOUSE.
Corner Cascade Avenue and Boulder Pl.
COLORADO SPRINGS.
HORN & GLOVER, Proprietors.
COMFORTABLE rooms in the pleasantest part of the City. Single rooms or in suites, with good board and attendance. Parties for the season solicited.
Carriages and buggies exclusively for the use of the guests, with horses and burros for the Pike's Peak trail. Parties for excursions, and guides furnished at all times.

[illegible] HOUSE,
SHURTLEFF & WEBSTER, Proprietors,
MANITOU, COLORADO.
THIS house is now completed and ready to receive the public. It contains fifty seven large, well lighted, and well ventilated rooms. It is within a few yards of three wonderful mineral springs, viz: Soda, Navajoe, Manitou, and Congress. The grandest scenery in the world, Pike's Peak, and the Garden of the Gods, Perkins' Forest Williams' Canyon, Minna Loo, Paradise Valley, and other picturesque and romantic places. The sleeping apartments are supplied with spring beds throughout, and an elegant social Chamber is one of the novelties of the institution. James Walker, an experienced caterer, is in charge of the cuisine department.
M. H. SHURTLEFF. N. C. WEBSTER.

MANITOU HOTEL.
M. F. THOMAS & CO.
THIS hotel is located at the foot of PIKE'S PEAK, and near the celebrated Soda and Iron Springs, known as the
MANITOU SPRINGS,
Five and one half miles west of the Town of Colorado Springs, and seventy five miles south of Denver.
For beauty and grandeur of Mountain Scenery; for salubrity of climate, and excellence of its Mineral Waters, it has no equal in Colorado.
The hotel has recently changed hands, Mr. Munger having gone out, and his place taken by N. G. Olds, of Fort Wayne, Indiana.
The house will be kept in future in a strictly first-class manner. The charges have been considerably reduced from last year's rates.
Resident Physician in the House.
TELEGRAPH OFFICE IN THE HOUSE.

[illegible] GLASS LOOKING GLASS PLATE GLASS
ALSO,
MOUNTAIN HORSES AND GUIDES
Can be furnished at all times for ascending
PIKE'S PEAK.
There are many
BEAUTIFUL DRIVES!
In the vicinity, over excellent roads. This place is becoming famous as a Winter Resort for invalids, as well as a delightful resort for Summer Tourists.

BERTHOUD PARK.
1874.
Opened for the Season, July 4th.
NEW accommodations have been provided for the reception of visitors to this beautiful Mountain Park, and every effort made to render their residence comfortable and delightful.
The accommodation consists of 12 rooms and 15 beds.
Distance from Manitou, through the Ute Pass, 17 miles. Take the right hand road at the Junction House.
Terms per day, $2,50.—By the week, $12,00.
E. C. CORNTON, Proprietor.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

PETER BECKER,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Harness, Saddles, Whips, Spurs, etc.,
ALL AT REDUCED ROCK PRICES. 79
Colorado Springs, Colorado.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.
F. J. [illegible],
HUERFANO STREET, - COLORADO SPRINGS
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
SADDLES AND HARNESS
Of all Descriptions.
Particular attention given to Team Work. Denver prices. Terms strictly cash.

PUBLISHED, A. D. 1874.

"Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one."

NELLIE, *loquitur*.

Bless my dear! You've come at last.
Awfully glad to see you, dear!
Bought you've died or something, Belle—
Such an age since you've been here!
My engagement? Gracious! Yes.
Rumor's hit the mark this time.
And the victim? Charley Gray.
Know him, don't you? We think he's *prime*.
Such mustaches! Splendid style!
When he's not so horrid fast.—
Waltzes like a seraph, too,
Was so fortune—best and last.
Love him? Nonsense. Don't be "so!"
Pretty much as love now goes;
He's clever, and in time
Get used to him, I suppose.
First love? Humbug. Don't talk stuff!
Be all grown, don't be a fool!
Next you'll have diamonds, names and cars,
Raise a cent at boarding-school.
Don't be primitive," I asked just so
Some two years back. Fact, my dear!
But two seasons of romance,
Leave one's views of life quite clear.
Why, I Will Patroon has asked
When we left two years ago,
To have thrown up a and gone
Out to Kansas, do you know?
Fancy me a settler's wife!
Best escape, dear, was it not?
Yes, it's nursery in my line
To enact "Love in a Cot."
Well, you see, I had my swing,
Met engaged to eight or ten,
Got to know some time, of course,
So it don't much matter when.
Auntie says one marries young—
Every girl should marry young—
On that theme my whole life long
I have heard the changes rung.
So, *ma belle*, what could do?
Charley wants a style wife,
Well suits me—enough, no fear,
When we settle down to life.
But of love stuff! See my ring!
Love, isn't it? So flatlaire.
Near my finger Adam's union turn
Green with envy and despair,
Aren't it? So nice, you see,
Did I write you how, about
How she tried for Charley, it
Sailed in and cut her out?
Now she's taken Alice Price,
Believe it's all from mere
Brewhim over once you know—
Hates me worse than ever since.
Oves! Grace Church, Brown, and that,
Won't cost me expense at last,
Some folk's names so good.
Cost a dirt me two years past.
My trousseau shall out Worth's,
Have *entre claudre* from Paris, you know,
Mean to have my dress from Worth!
Won't one just be raving enough?

—*Alice Williams, "Etchings" in Scribner's for August.*

WORTH REMEMBERING.

Never leave your hat in a passage unless it is a new one.

Primarily, the chief desire to acquire wealth regardless of the means employed, is the great evil that underlies all our present troubles.

Be neither a borrower nor a lender. A loan often loses a friend, and frequent borrowing cuts the edge of economy.

An elevated purpose is a good and ennobling thing, but we cannot begin at the top of it. We must work our way up by the often difficult path of daily duty.

Take home this lesson—it is such
As turns life's dearest into light,
Oh, we can never love too much,
We love only love aright.

Beauty, as a flowery blossom, soon fades, but the divine excellence of the mind, like the precious virtue of the plant, remains in it when all those charms are withered.

Three fourths of the difficulties and miseries of men come from the fact that must want wealth without deserving it, popularity without demerit, respect without virtue, and happiness without holiness.

Ladies wish to look beautiful; here is a sure recipe: Get out at once a day, bicycles once a week, and skate meats once a year; a cold bath every day, walk five miles every day, and then you will have no need of paint or powder.

Cheerfulness is an excellent wearing quality. It has been called the bright weather of the heart. It gives harmony to the soul, and is a perpetual song without words. It is tantamount to repose. It enables nature to recruit its strength; whereas, worry and discontent debilitate it, involving constant wear and tear.

MORAL COURAGE IN DAILY LIFE.

"Nora Courage" was printed in large letters and put as the caption of the following items, and placed in a conspicuous place on the door of a systematic merchant in New York, for constant reference, and furnished by him for publication:

Have the courage to discharge a debt while you have the money in your pocket.

Have the courage to do without that which you do not need, however much your eyes may covet it.

Have the courage to speak to a friend in a seedy coat, even though you are in company with a rich one and richly attired.

Have the courage to speak your mind when it is necessary that you should do so, and speak your tongue when it is prudent that you should do so.

Have the courage to own that you are poor, and thus disarm poverty of its sting.

Have the courage to tell a man why you refuse to credit him.

Have the courage to tell a man why you will not lend him your money.

Have the courage to cut the most agreeable acquaintance when you are convinced that he lacks principle—a friend should bear with a friend's infirmities, but not with his vices.

Have the courage to show your respect for honesty, in whatever guise it appears, and your contempt for dishonesty and duplicity, in whomsoever exhibited.

Have the courage to wear your old clothes until you can pay for new ones.

Have the courage to prefer comfort and propriety to fashion in all things.

Have the courage to acknowledge your ignorance, rather than to seem to know or understand a falsehood.

Have the courage, in providing an entertainment for your friends, not to exceed your means.

"I've got 'em!" shouted a Mississippi boatman, when first the comet broke upon his sight. "Snakes I've had before, and now the stars have gone on 'em. I'm a cream man!"

COMMUNITIES.

Dr. Mary Walker denies that a young Tennessee preacher recognizes her as his long lost father.

It is said that corn-screws have done more than corn-crackers have ever saved.

According to the census, there are only two men in America who make a specialty of the manufacture of hand-organs. Just think how easy it would be to kill those two men, and yet they still live!

New-York minister: "I suppose you generally wear longer coats for men who hold extreme views?" Clerical tailor: "Well, sir, they do generally wear a long coat, but with that coat, I assure you, you may hold any views you like!"

Counsel: "Now, Ketchum, an impudent man of the law, trying to browbeat a female witness, one day, said: 'Gentlemen, the witness on the stand has brass enough in her face to make a settee.' She curtly replied, 'And you've enough said in your head to fill it!'"

Thackeray tells of an Irishwoman begging of him, who, when she saw him putting his hand in his pocket, cried out, "May the blessing of God follow you all the days of your life?" but when she drew out his snuff-box, cried, "And never overtake you."

What better endorsement could they have asked? The Martens family are doing the Continental "entr'acte" at a Prince's theatre. Just as their voices reached that climax where two cats are supposed to be seen rapidly fighting, and of course at regular attached theatre—jumps on the stage, eyes sparkling and tail extended straight up in the air, eager to take part in the fray.

During a hurricane in Kansas, a county treasurer owned up that he had stolen $5,500 of county money, but after the wind subsided he replaced it. Of course the man is guilty. New county treasurers would be able for it on hundred dollars while expecting every moment to be blown to fragments by a hurricane, but when the air is calm and nature is in repose, how many of them would prevaricate a little even for fifteen cents?

A gentleman was invited to tea. Immediately on being seated at the table, the little girl astonished the family circle and the guests by the abrupt question, "Where's your wife?" Now the gentleman, having been recently separated from the partner of his life, was taken so completely by surprise that he stammered forth the truth, "I don't know." "You don't know," repeated the *enfant terrible*, "why don't you know?" "We agree, we don't live together. We think as we can't agree, we had better not." "Can't agree? Then why don't you fight it out as pa and ma do?"

Mr. Race had a great objection to paying his bills. A tailor, after long and fruitless attempts to get his accounts settled, caught Mr. R., just getting out of his chariot, at his own door, in Bloomsbury Square, and demanded the liquidation of his debt. "Why, you rascal," said the doctor, "do you pretend to be paid for such a piece of work? Why, you have spoiled my pavement, and then covered it over with a cart to hide your bad work." "Doctor," said the tailor, "mine is not the only bad work the earth hides." "You dog, you," said Race, "are you a wit? You must be poor—come in, and you shall be paid."

At Saratoga, on the evening when the comet first showed its appearance, a young husband rushed into the drawing room for his *opera glass*, receiving with those nervous fright the compliments and the grimmages of two snowy haired Cubans. "Mary, Mary, quick! Come and look at the comet, I pledge after the usual." "I am engaged, at present," she replied tranquilly, "but we will see it some other time." "But you can't, for its going away, soon," he persisted. "O, then, don't bother me," the lady responded, peevishly; "as if we were never coming to Saratoga again! I can see it next year, you goose, you!" Adieu.

There is an Irish gentleman's letter to his son in college: "My dear son—I write to send you two pair of my old breeches, that you may have a new coat made out of them. Also, some new socks which your mother has just knit by cutting down some of mine. Your mother sends you ten dollars without my knowledge, and for fear you may not use it wisely, I have sent back pay, and only send you five. Your mother and are well, except that your sister has got the measles, which we think would spread among the other girls if I do not put it before, and he is the only one left. I hope you will do honor to my teachings; if not, you are an ass, and your mother and myself your affectionate parents."

AN HOTEL CLERK.

I can shake hands with a Governor, sit beside an Alderman, and smoke with a State Senator, and never feel my littleness; but when I come to stand in the presence of a modern hotel clerk, I feel that awe and inferiority which tourists feel as they stand in Yosemite Valley and look up at the mountain to a thousand feet above. There is something about that young man standing behind the office counter of a first-class hotel which is calculated to look the common man at a distance; you may gaze at him, if you wish to—in fact he is there to be gazed at—but don't attempt to be familiar. You would as soon think of coming in the crater of a volcano as of going up, extending a hand to a hotel clerk and asking him if his family were enjoying as good health as sometimes. I dream of being thus familiar, and when I wake up I see as if I had been frozen. The dignity, severity, and condescension of the modern hotel clerk! Did you ever notice how he resents the attempted familiarity of travelers? If a man calls him "old boy," or says: "Say, you clerk there," how he freezes clerks on that one bear. He goes right on reading the morning paper, and finally that familiar traveler has to put on a peaceable look and timidly asks: "Please, mister, will you kindly permit me to disturb you while I humbly inquire if the Toledo train leaves at eight o'clock or at eight-forty?" The clerk will raise his eyes from the paper, cross them, raise them to the clock, gently move them around the room, and reply: "I guess so." With what dignity they receive and assign guests! If the traveler asks for a room on the first floor, on account of his eggs, the clerk assigns him to the top story as a punishment, and if the earthquakes that ever quaked were to attempt to alter that clerk's determination, they would get fooled. I used to believe that hotel clerks were like waiters, that a bribe would fetch 'em, but I found out my error when trying to pass a crumpled ten cent note into the young man's hand; he drew back with such a look of scorn and contempt on his face that I didn't care to register at all, but slept in a barn and breakfasted on cheese and crackers. I heard afterwards that he was fired by a railroad collision, but I don't see how any such thing could have ever disturbed the dignity.—*Max Adeler.*

OPINIONS.

Did it ever occur to the public, as a class, to inquire, that women are getting entirely too fleshy? It's amazing what a little exercising and riding, and consequent exercise and sensible clothing have accomplished. The danger now is that women will become so entirely robust and active to such astonishing ages that they will graciously drive many men out of existence. Go through any of the streets of Chicago and look at the faces and figures of the two sexes. Observe the sharp, thin visages, the sinking limbs and the dyspeptic countenances of three-fourths of the men. They seem to have a yearning desire to lean up against something and whine, and would, were they not driven by the demands of business to drag themselves on. The women, on the contrary, are the pictures of good health and contentment. They have not yet brought to stoop and caution their thousands and sweethearts against a ruinous style of living; but the danger of a dearth of men will soon excite the fair sex to do more serious thinking on the subject.

"In the days of old Rome," says a writer in *Belgravia*, "when a senator was reputed of great wealth, he would receive a kind permission from the state to undertake the making of a new road or other public improvement. Often, indeed, as a means of perpetuating his name and fame to posterity, he would voluntarily undertake some magnificent work of the kind. It is a pity that we cannot revive the means of bringing to pass a noble emulation on the part of the owners of enormous fortunes to distinguish themselves as magnificent and serviceable, not so much in landed and furniture and equipages, as in public improvements. Colonnades, picture-galleries, statues devoted to the good of their fellow citizens."

"When a man has been out in the world a long time," remarks the *Tribune*, "earning his meat and drink in many other business than that of school-keeping, it is astonishing how ignorant he soon becomes, and with what awe he listens to little girls pronouncing the principal countries of Europe, stating the attitude and longitude of certain cities, and also spelling with ease and accuracy many of those buzzing words which always send us to our Webster's Unabridged. It is astonishing how we lose our learning as we get older."

It having been asserted by one of us in the course of things, "why two lumps of the intellect are bad," a keen observer gives as his opinion that it may be because the forces of Nature have been diverted from the scale to the cultivation of supernatural cheese."

"Established in the early period of the country," says the *Home Journal*, writing of the post office, "when railways, steamboats, telegraphs, and lightning presses were unknown, the post office was naturally a very different institution from what it would be to-day: but the color of antiquity and needless discrimination still clings about it. Such a law splitting between missives printed and missives written with a pen, papers sealed and papers unsealed, packages with a pencil mark and packages without a pencil-mark, manuscripts sent to the publishers of books, and manuscripts sent to people who do not publish books, with its fines with binding and publications unbound, periodicals weekly and semi-weekly, monthly and semi-monthly, such a needless, penny-wise system never has been seen outside the smallest of small post offices."

A request having been made to Mr. Ruskin to deliver a lecture at Glasgow, he responded by emphatically declaring that the desire of audiences "to see and cause only is becoming an 'entirely prevalent character of the age.'" The multitude are in too great haste to be wise, or, as it suits it, they expect a man to shoot into small birds the knowledge it has taken him a life time to acquire, and to pitch straight down their throats. This, as he very truly says, is not to be done; and he proceeds to condemn as "entirely pestilent and abominable" the "modern fine worsting, smooth-downy curry and straw-dressing and unsponged altogether lecture." The great Dr. Johnson, who was often by the insatiable demands of the mob, when he might have been writing "Lessel books" till he was eighty, is a lamentable example of this modern tendency.

"There is a fiction," says the *Christian Union*, "still extant in some newspapers, which it agrees to call 'the wife supported' person. In even the average prosperous household, whose ways run smoothly, there is question if the wise executive ordering of the home comforts do not in these days balance the mere acre that supplies them. But among mechanics and working-men, where the wife is the only hired servant, toiling for love far longer than she ever could for pay, and often supplementing her husband's wages with some small earnings of her own, the fiction fails. It is a partnership of labor, as it should be, of gain and loss as well."

The *Tribune*, discussing titles of nobility, showing that on the Continent they are of less importance than in England, suggests that "a reason for this may be that in England the title has still important and valuable privileges attached to it, while in other parts of Europe it is chiefly useful to enable its wearers to marry an American girl—which, after all, is a privilege."

Gail Hamilton thinks that the dissipations of college life have very much to do with the dissipations and corruptions at Washington. "When," she says, "our schools and academies, our colleges and churches, have so reinforced their motives of study and their moral influence as to become potent for good rather than evil, when they can contribute to the government men stronger against temptation, nobler in the adoption of ends, and wiser in the pursuit of means, than are feared outside of college walls—then we may look for political regeneration."

"The spirit of Louis XV.," writes Eugene Lawrence from Paris to *Harper's Weekly*, "has sprung upon his descendants an immense army, glittering with rich trappings, while a nation pines and starves, gathers threatening around the gilded palace; Paris sways with fierce emotions; wan sorrow, despair rest upon its people; only a miracle more real than that of Lourdes, or a patriotism as pure and resolute as that of Washington and Franklin, can apparently bring back peace to France. The reform the country needs chiefly is a moral one. Paris must cease to be the temptress of the nations; the people of France must earn their bread by industry alone. If the French would be free, they must forget the traditions of Bourbons and Napoleons, disband the army, and cultivate the arts of peace. A warlike, aggressive republic can end only in new scenes of reaction and crime."

"Mr. Barcroft," says the writer in correspondent of the *Tribune*, "carries with him to America the respect and esteem of the German people of all classes. His best friends are the best men of the nation. His salary was not sufficient to entertain with the magnificence of his colleagues from Belgium, Italy, Austria, and our other sister states, he has always succeeded in making his house attractive to lovers of music and taste, and culture—and there is no thing in Germany. The Germans are proud of him. They like to see his name on the list of the Corps Diplomatique, and were never more allowing and honest in every way."

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Regular Session Last Night—Full Board Present.

Mayor Jones in the Chair.

The Council met in regular session last night, Mayor Jones in the chair. Present, Aldermen Bennett, Bowman, Cook, Dennison, Hall, Hayward, Lennox, Mitchell, Nichols, Pratt, Rockafellow, Stevens, Tutt and Wilson.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Petitions were presented from Mrs. Hall and others, asking for the grading of Cascade avenue from Pikes Peak avenue to Bijou street; from Mrs. Hall and others, asking for the grading of Nevada avenue from Pikes Peak avenue to Bijou street; from Mrs. Hall and others, asking for the grading of Tejon street from Pikes Peak avenue to Bijou street; from Mrs. Hall and others, asking for the grading of Weber street from Pikes Peak avenue to Bijou street; from Mrs. Hall and others, asking for the grading of Wahsatch street from Pikes Peak avenue to Bijou street; from Mrs. Hall and others, asking for the grading of Cheyenne street from Pikes Peak avenue to Bijou street; from Mrs. Hall and others, asking for the grading of Corona street from Pikes Peak avenue to Bijou street; from Mrs. Hall and others, asking for the grading of Institute place from Pikes Peak avenue to Bijou street; from Mrs. Hall and others, asking for the grading of Wood avenue from Pikes Peak avenue to Bijou street; from Mrs. Hall and others, asking for the grading of Spruce street

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The twelfth Annual Session of the Colorado Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced in the M. E. Church at Colorado Springs, on Wednesday evening last.

HISTORY OF THE CONFERENCE.

The Minutes of the Kansas Conference show that as early as 1859, Rev. W. H. Goode was appointed as Superintendent of Missions in Colorado, assisted by Rev. J. Adriance.

The Minutes of 1860 recognize a "Pike's Peak and Cherry Creek District," giving twenty seven members at "Pike's Peak." At that session the District was re organized as the "Rocky Mountain District," with J. M. Chivington as Presiding Elder, and J. Adriance at Golden and Boulder.

The report of 1861 shows large increase. The names of W. A. Kenney, J. W. Caughlan, S. W. Coyle, and Wm. Howbert, appear in the appointments.

In 1862 A. C. Dennis was made Presiding Elder, and the names of Chivington, Adriance, and Caughlan, disappeared; C. King was added.

In 1863 the names of Coyle and Kenney disappear, and C. A. Willard, D. Pettibone, W. Fisher, and Thomas Dyer, were added.

On Friday, July 10th, 1863, Bishop E. R. Ames called together the Methodist Preachers of Colorado in the Church in Denver, that had been rented and fitted up under the Pastorship of C. A. Willard, situated near a Sod and Log Warehouse, on the west banks of Cherry Creek, at the end of Wynkoop Street. Judge Cheever's Block of 1863 stood near by. Bishop Ames called the original District found present: J. Dyer, A. C. Dennis, W. F. Howbert, W. H. Fisher, C. A. Willard, and C. King. These were organized by the Bishop into the Rocky Mountain Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The name was changed to "Colorado Conference" by the General Conference of 1864.

The Presiding Elders for work at the first session were C. A. Willard and W. F. Slaughter, Presiding Elders. J. Dyer, W. H. Fisher, A. C. Dennis, C. King, W. Antes, and T. Patterson, as Preachers in charge, and a preaching force of eight, as per minutes appended. Bishop Roberts of the State of Illinois only a few years before. Of these preachers but one is left in the Conference—John L. Dyer, whose venerable presence honors the present session. The membership of the Church, reported at this session, was 241, in full connection. Ten Sunday Schools were reported, with an attendance of 320. One church was reported worth $5,500, and a parsonage worth $200. Average salaries to $2,200 was made by the Missionary Society for the ensuing year.

The Conference of 1864 was held at Central City, in October. Bishop Clarke was prevented from coming by the Indian troubles, and Dyer was elected President of the Conference. C. Kirkbride, Secretary, and J. C. Vincent, all Deacons, were the only other members present.

We have not room in this issue to give in full the many items of interesting facts and statistics in that and the ensuing Conference, which might be of town, but will give a brief summary of all the history of the Conference to date. One of the Bishops who has presided over its sessions have been Bishops Ames, Janes, Simpson, Peck, Haven, Andrews, Foster, Thomson, Ames, Harris, Hedding, Hurlbut, Janes, Clark, Kingsley, Wiley, Hamline, Morris, Baker, Andrews, Scott, Ames, Simpson, Bowman

RULES FOR KEEPING COOL.

A contemporary has instructed its readers how to keep cool in the heated term. We propose to try our hand:

Never go in the sun; it heats the body.

Clothes prevent the escape of heat from the body: wear none, or only a loose shirt and drawers.

Work heats the system; do nothing.

Sit in a draft.

Reading, talking and thinking generate heat; do neither.

Bathe every hour of the day, and take a shower bath between.

Wear a cap will keep it.

Sit with your feet in a tub of ice-water.

Call your wife or daughters when you want anything; it is a good exercise.

Drink iced tea, lemonade, plain soda, and such; have a cool stream running in a tube while.

By observing these simple directions, one can get along without going away, unless the effect seems to run off.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

PREPARATION FOR WINTER FLOWERS.

It is best, even in Summer, to make a little preparation for Winter flowers, and it is surprising what a little effort will do in this direction. A pot of Mignonette and another of Sweet Alyssum cost nothing, and yet few things will be found more pleasant and attractive in the Winter season. Plants that appear unimportant, a mass, insignificant, and entirely eclipsed by more ambitious rivals, when the garden is all aze with its Summer glory, sometimes prove to be very queens of beauty when transferred to the sitting room, or the bay window. The Alyssum is a very desirable plant for Winter blooming, particularly the white, and toward's Autumn we often select cuttings from a few of the finest plants in the garden, and root them in pots for winter flowers. The Stocks are equally good. The Cobea scandens, and nearly all the climbers, make excellent winter bloomers. We mention these things because they are so easily grown, and yet every way desirable. To grow plants for winter flowering, seeds can be sown about July or August, in a shady, cool place in the garden, or in boxes, the soil being set well watered, and by Autumn plants will be just right to transfer to the house. Of course, as the plants get large enough to transplant they must be put in pots in which they are to flower. Mignonette and Sweet Alyssum may be sown as late as September. Cut from three to six plants in a pot. The Valeria Vine flowers may be set out of the ground until the latter part of June, and then planted in pots will be in just proper condition to transfer to the house, and will prove no mean ornament to the Winter Garden. The Cuphoseas should be treated in just the same manner, as will flower in the early Winter. Any plants in the open ground that have not been mentioned may be taken up carefully and potted, shading a few days after potting, and giving a full supply of water.

In answer to enquiries from a gentleman in Saratoga, last year, we wrote the substance of the above article, and the result was so satisfactory, as in Saratoga friends so delighted, that he sent us a very pleasant letter of thanks and a photograph of a bay window, which we had thus added to beauty, and it was really so well arranged and pretty that we have placed it in our artist's hands, and will appear as an engraving illustrating Window Gardening in a future number.

Look around the garden before frost, and see if you have some young and strong plants that prove a little late for full flowering, that you would like to try in pots. Select, take them up, with as little disturbance as possible, put in good soil, and treat as previously directed.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

VEGETARIANS.

Sir Charles Fox, the great engineer, who died lately in London, had nothing finer than his own capacity to work. Among other notable successes he contributed the building for the Great Exhibition of 1851. So complete it in time, he worked it with the drawing eighteen hours a day for seven weeks. During the last fortnight he sent to sleep in his chair, losing a few minutes at intervals. He came out of his match against time unharmed. But he said that he owed his endurance and his brightness to his diet, which was bread, fruit, and vegetables. Every morning he took a bath, feeling with peas, his body tingling with energy. Charles the Second pronounced his roast mutton worthy to be knighted as Sir-loin, Mr. Fox would have treated his oat and his rice, his apple and his tomato, with kindred honors. Both strength and endurance, he maintained, to flower on a light diet. The cool blood could not cover over, nor starve nerves and tissues.

It seems to be an established fact, that the heavy eaters are the least muscular and the least intelligent of men. The inhabitants of Northern Europe, North eastern Asia, and North America, the Esquimaux, the Laplanders, the Russians, gormandize flesh, and are stupid and cowardly. When Pythagoras, Plato, Newton, Descartes, and a host of secondary celebrities thinking on land, they cut down their supplies, and forsook meat altogether. The earlier Greek athletes, not more famous for their strength than for their ease of action and endurance, ate no animal food. Mohammed over-ran a world on barley. The great Omar, celebrated for his purity and genius not less than for his resistless valor, lived on cakes and grains and water.

The Saracens have a respectable name in history for courage, persistency and shrewdness—vegetarians every way like them. Xenophon tells some large stories about the barley broths in the old Persian schools, Westons and Winships among them in twenty, though with much prettier names. Watercresses and bread were the whole of their diet, and yet those same soldiers scarce ever were quiet, such were their dramatic vigor, strength and activity. Cousins german to them seem the Arabs of the Himalayas. One of them is often stronger than three Europeans. It is a man by the breast and back between his paws and hoofs him at arms' length. These are sumptuous every day on rice, with occasional cocoanut. The gold miners ascribe their testimony to the efficacy of meagreness. They make nothing of carrying on their backs three hundred and sixty pounds weight from the bottom of the mine, three hundred feet deep, to the top, ladders being a labor saving device unpracticed among them. They dine and sup, and sup and dine, on beans and bread, and, apparently, hanker for no delicacies. The Arab of the desert points the same moral. They are knit up of sinew. It is said that their patriarchs live two hundred years. They subsist on dates and camel's milk, in so small quantities that an autopsy shows the stomach to be much contracted. But such stomachs seem cheaply exchanged for such nerve and vigor as they get in the barter.

Nor is it the heathen alone who thrive and keep cool on fasts and dust winds. The most vigorous Sabbatarian among us must concede to Jonathan Edwards the possession of a marvelous power of accomplishment. The latest edition of his highest conception attained on a *per diem* of one pound of light food—corn Wesley aborged eighteen hours a day, riding, perhaps, seven hours in twenty-four, preaching five times, publishing forty volumes, and keeping up his vitality some ninety years with careful limited diet, seldom sorry, after an early excess, heard a voice from heaven, saying: "Sin no so much." Whereafter he sinned, not against his stomach, and so time and clear became his muscly vesture he deceased. It is no longer grossly dissected him in, and he took all he saw at the windows of heaven [illegible].

THE STRUGGLE FOR WEALTH.

No one can settle down in a European city or village for a month, and observe the working classes, without noticing a great difference between their aspirations, ambitions, and habits, and those of corresponding classes in this country. He may see great poverty in a continental town, and men and women toiling severely and faring meanly, and a hopeless gap existing between classes; he may see the poor virtuously the slaves of the rich; but he will witness a measure of contentment and a calm participation in humble pleasures to which his eyes have been strangers at home. There is a bright side to this pleasant picture. Much of this apparent contentment and enjoyment undoubtedly come from the hopelessness of the struggle for anything better. An impassable gulf exists between them and the educated and aristocratic classes—a gulf which they have recognized from their birth; and, having recognized this, they have recognized their own limitations, and adapted themselves to them. Seeing just what they can do and cannot do, they very rationally undertake to get out of life just what their condition renders attainable. There is no far-off, crowning good for them to aim at, so they try to get what they can on the way. They make much of fete days, and social gatherings, and music and do what they can to sweeten their daily toil, which they know must be continued while power to labor lasts.

In America it is very different. A number of backwoodsmen sits in the presidential chair, or did sit there not recently; a tailor fastens the highest honors of the nation; a manual driver becomes a lowell missionary; a humble clerk grows into a merchant prince, absorbing the labor and supplying the wants of tens of thousands. In city, state, and national politics, hundreds and thousands may be counted of those who, by enterprise and self-culture and self-assertion, have raised themselves from the humblest positions to influence and place. There is no impassable gulf between the owner and the night. Every man feels the ballot, and, therefore, every man is a person of political power and importance. The ways of business enterprise are many, and the rewards of success are munificent. Not a year, nor indeed a month, passes by, that does not illustrate the comparative ease with which poor men win wealth or acquire power.

The consequence is that a great the whole brute are at least some great good that lies beyond their years of toil. The European expects always to be a tenant; the American intends before he dies to own the house he lives in. In city prices forbid this, he goes to the suburbs or his home. The European knows that life and labor are cheap, and that he cannot hope to win by them the wealth which will realize for him the cream of future ease; the American finds labor dear, and its rewards comparatively bountiful, so that his cream of wealth is a rational one. He therefore, denies himself, works early and late, and bends his energies, and directs those of his family, into profitable channels, all for the great good that beckons him on from the far off, golden future.

The typical American never lives in the present. All his thoughts and gestings are prospective. He finds no time for recreation, save perhaps for health's sake, and at long intervals, on great emergencies. He does not waste money on pleasure, and does not approve of those who do so. He lives in a constant, ever-rising hope and expectation, or grows sour with hope deferred or business discouragement. But out of all grows the worship of wealth and the demoralization which results in unscrupulousness concerning the methods of its acquirement. So America presents the anomaly of a laboring class with unprecedented prosperity and privileges, and unexampled discontent and discomfort.

Here is surely something better than this. There is something better than a feverish sacrifice of content and enjoyment for a possible wealth, which, however, may never be acquired, and which has not the power, when won, to give its liberal reward soon which he expects it to purchase. Now this folly from the frugal wife the grown son desires, to deny her the journey which would do so much to break up the monotony of her home life, to rear children in clean ways, to shut away from the family circle a thousand social pleasures, to refuse all amusements that have a cost attached to them, for wealth which may or may not come when the family life is broken up forever surely this is not a very sound enterprise nor wise economy. We would not have the American laborer, farmer, and mechanic become improvident, but we would very much like to see them happier than they are, by resort to the many social enjoyments which are always ready to their hand. Nature is strong in the young, and they will have society and play of some sort. It would remain strong in the old, and does remain strong in them, until it is expelled by the absorbing and subordinating passion for gain. Something of the old-world conclusiveness for play, and carry of week's negligence in it, should become habitual among our workers. It would be sweeter if there were a reward at the end of it; work would be more earnest when used as a means for securing a pleasure which stances closer than an occasional ease; character would be softer and richer and more chivalrous, when acquired among genials, everyday thoughts. The a harassing strife or wealth, carried on with fearful struggles and constant self-denials, makes us petty, irritable, and base. When the whole American people have learned that a dollar's worth of pure pleasure is worth more than a dollar's worth of anything else under the sun; that working is not living, but only the means by which we win a living; that money is good for nothing except for what it brings of comfort and culture; and that we live not in the future, but the present, they will be a happy people—happier and better than they have been. The morrow shall take thought for the things of itself.—[May not be an accepted maxim in political economy, but it was uttered by the wisest being that ever lived in the world, whose mission it was to make men both good and happy.—*Dr. J. G. Holland; Scribner's for August.*

"QUID PRO QUO."

Mr. Greeley was no more opposed to "having something for nothing" than was Mr. Sumner. He was constantly desirous to make a return for whatever he received. An author presented him with his book. An engraver sent him a proof of his last picture, he made haste to acknowledge the courtesy by a letter which could, and generally was, published. But no one could venture even upon his friendship to present to the Senator any article of value, as he would decline to receive it unless he were permitted to return its money value. This peculiarity was noticeable in the most trifling matters. Did he chance to share a carriage with another, he would insist on sharing the expense. Did a friend pay the fare of both in the street car, he insisted on repaying the fair dime. He may have been somewhat eccentric in the European custom in such matters, but it had become a habit with him. It was evident that he did not know he was singular in this, as he spoke of it as occurring to others should make it difficult for him to do as he desired. In one case, when he had gone some distance to speak in a country district, by invitation of a member whose re election was pending, and was entertained at the member's house, he persisted in paying his share of the expense of the carriage to the depot and when his friend refused to receive from him the amount paid for the railroad ticket he procured for the Senator in advance; Mr. Sumner returned him the price of it by post the next day.—[*Hon. A. B. Johnson's "Recollections of Charles Sumner," in Scribner's for August.*

Mr. James Parton, discussing in *Harper's Magazine* "The School in the Daily Press," says: "The school and society in our cities are, repeat, not so much an evidence of insanity as of poverty. Intelligence and manufactures are costly; frivolity and recklessness are cheap. The intemperance of individuals is one of the few resources of an empty mind. It can no discuss principles; it cannot communicate knowledge; it cannot entertain by wit and good humor; nothing remains but [illegible]

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